

THE STANDARD.

GEORGETOWN, OCT. 1, 1844.
DEMOCRATIC NOMINATIONS.
FOR PRESIDENT,
JAMES K. POLK.
FOR VICE PRESIDENT,
GEORGE M. DALLAS.

PRESIDENTIAL ELECTORS.

- SENATORIAL.
Joseph H. Lurwell, of Wayne county.
1st District Clayton Webb, of Hamilton.
2nd " James M. Dorsey, of Darke.
3d " R. D. Foreman, of Green.
4th " John Taylor of Champaign.
5th " David Higgins of Lucas.
6th " Gilbert Beech of Wood.
7th " John D. White of Brown.
8th " Thomas Megrady of Ross.
9th " Valentine Keffer of Pickaway.
10th " James Parker of Licking.
11th " Greenville P. Cherry of Marion.
12th " George Corwin of Scioto.
13th " Cautions C. Covey of Morgan.
14th " Isaac M. Laming of Geauga.
15th " Walter Jamieson of Harrison.
16th " Sebastian Brainerd of Tuscarawas.
17th " James Forbes Sr. of Carroll.
18th " Neal McCoy of Wayne.
19th " Milo Stone of Summit.
20th " Benjamin Adams of Lake.
21st " Stephen N. Sargent of Medina.

OCTOBER ELECTION.

FOR GOVERNOR OF OHIO,
DAVID TOD.

- FOR CONGRESS,
JOSEPH J. McDOWELL.
FOR REPRESENTATIVE,
JOHN J. HIGGINS.
FOR SHERIFF,
WILLIAM SHIELDS.
FOR ATTORNEY,
STEPHEN T. BRONSON.
FOR COMMISSIONER,
WILLIAM MORRIS.
FOR PROSECUTING ATTORNEY,
WILLIAM BOYLE.
FOR CORONER,
SYLVESTER SHAW.

TO THE POLLS, DEMOCRATS.

It is not probable that this article will be read by any true democrat who has not already determined to go to the polls and vote on Tuesday the 8th of this month, and to exert himself in support of democratic principles and men. But if perchance, it should meet the eye of any democrat who is indifferent about voting, we would entreat him, as he loves and cherishes democratic principles, not to neglect casting his vote in their support. If he desires to have our republican institutions transmitted to posterity unimpaired by federal principles and measures, he should consider it a duty due both to himself and to his country, to go to the polls and vote the democratic ticket. Let him remember that that power which was originally vested in the many by our Constitution, is constantly stealing to the few, if the people neglect to guard their rights—that "eternal vigilance is the price of liberty." If we would prevent legislation for the few at the expense of the many, we must oppose it by our individual votes. If we would prevent the building up, in this country, of a moneyed aristocracy as destructive to liberty and human happiness, as is the Bohon Ups to animal and vegetable life, we must oppose it through the ballot box. Nor should we tire in the exercise of this duty, nor be thrown off our guard by the consolation that the temporary success of federalism has not yet totally ruined the country. It is by slow degrees that the seeds of dissolution and ruin have grown and overthrown former Republics. Great changes in government have seldom been suddenly effected without a resort to physical force, but by slow and almost imperceptible degrees some of the most liberal governments on earth have become the most despotic and oppressive. Let us guard vigilantly the liberties and freedom we enjoy, and repel encroachments at the threshold.

The prospects of the success of democracy in this State at the approaching election are, we think, very fair: But to accomplish this we must be VIGILANT and ACTIVE. Let every democrat hold himself in readiness to yield his undivided time and support to the democratic ticket, the whole ticket and nothing but the ticket.

BEWARE OF SPLIT TICKETS.—There will probably be tickets distributed about the county, purporting to be democratic, with one or two of the democratic candidates left out and whigs (or "independents," which we consider the same,) inserted in their place. Look to your ballots!

Four members elect of the Louisiana Legislature have died since the election, which was on the first of July.



THE STAR IN THE EAST.

The democratic triumph in Maine far exceeds the most sanguine expectations. The democratic candidate for Governor is elected by more than TEN THOUSAND majority over the whig candidate. Five democrats are elected to Congress, and but one whig. One of the democrats is elected to fill a vacancy. In two districts there is no choice.

The whigs have probably elected but three Senators, and will have only about fifty members in the House, out of one hundred and fifty.

This overwhelming defeat of federalism in a state where the whigs thought there was a fair prospect of their success, has produced great consternation in the con camp; and well it may, for when this result is considered in connection with the losses which the federal cause has sustained in all the states where elections have recently been held, Clay's defeat and Polk's success seem certain beyond a reasonable doubt.

From the Albany Argus.

THE STAR IN THE EAST—BRIGHTER AND BRIGHTER!

Returns from 3-8 towns in Maine, given in the Boston Post of yesterday presents the following splendid aggregates.

Anderson, Dem.	41,812
Robinson, Whig	37,597
All others	6,126
Democratic majority over all	4,089

over the whig candidate, 10,212

The same towns in 1840, the following.

Van Buren	45,541
Harrison	40,097
All others	194
Democratic net gain since 1840, nearly	5,000.

The towns and plantations to be heard from gave in 40, V. B. 731, Harrison 551.

A WHIG GULL TRAP.

Thomas C. Miller and ten other whigs of Cumberland county in Pennsylvania, representing themselves as democrats, addressed a letter to Gov. Polk, inquiring his opinions on the subject of the tariff. Col. Polk very wisely declined answering the inquires, and treated their letter with the silent contempt which such an attempt at imposition deserved. After waiting several weeks and receiving no answer, they called another meeting, and with great assumed indignity, denounced Col. Polk and his tariff principles. And forthwith their proceedings are published in the whig papers as a movement of the Democracy of Pennsylvania. The following extract from a letter to the Baltimore Republican shows up this movement in its true light. The Republican says the letter is from a source entitled to the fullest credit. It is dated Harrisburgh (Pa.) Sept. 12, 1844.

"Thomas C. Miller, who heads the letter to Gov. Polk, was last year the FEDERAL CANDIDATE FOR CONGRESS in the Cumberland District, and beaten by Judge Black, an unflinching Democrat. All the men who participated in the meeting referred to, supported the federal candidates for the county offices last year, and were essentially 'used up' by the Democracy. They are now, where they have been for a number of years, with the federalists, and there yet remain."

In Mr. Clay's letter to the Editor of a Kentucky paper, dated September 2, 1844, he says—

"In my speech, addressed to the Senate of the United States, and in resolutions which I offered to that body, in my address to Mr. Mendenhall, about two years ago, and on various other public occasions, I have fully, freely, and explicitly avowed my sentiments and opinions, on the subject of the institution of slavery, and abolition. I adhere to them, without any reservation."

The following is an extract from the speech delivered in the United States Senate by Mr. Clay in February 1839:

"I know there is a visionary dogma which holds that Negro Slaves cannot be the subject of property. I shall not dwell long upon this speculative abstraction. Two hundred years have sanctioned and sanctified Negro slaves as property."

The following is an extract from Mr. Clay's speech in the U. S. Senate in 1838.

"Discussion implies deliberation deliberation is preliminary to action; the people of the North have no right to act up on the subject of Southern slavery, and therefore they have no right to deliberate—no right to discuss."

Such are the sentiments and opinions to which Mr. Clay says he still adheres

"without any reservation," and that he has "never entertained, nor expressed, publicly nor privately, any others."

We made the statement last week about Mr. Jolly upon the authority of a gentleman who, we thought, could not be misinformed on the subject; but as he says his information was founded on mere rumor, and so Mr. Jolly denies having been before the whig convention for nomination, we inquired of a gentleman who was on the whig committee to report the names of candidates, and he informs us that Mr. Jolly was not considered as officially before the convention. His name was mentioned as a candidate for sheriff by one of the committee men, but others of the committee had been informed that he desired not to be nominated by the convention.

This, however, does not materially change the real circumstances of the case. Our object was to prove that Mr. Jolly depended upon the whigs for his main support, of which we have not the least doubt. We are informed upon good authority that he went to several of the whig delegates before the meeting of their convention, and that they promised him to use their influence to prevent any nomination for sheriff from being made by that convention; and the understanding was that Mr. Jolly would then be voted for by the whigs. As he would then run as an "independent candidate," he probably expected to get enough democratic votes, in addition to the whig votes, to elect him. But the whigs disappointed him by nominating another man for the office; and if we are not very much mistaken, they will disappoint him still worse on the day of election.

See the notice of the Ripley meeting to be held next Saturday. Every body ought to go to hear the talented and eloquent WHEELER—the brilliant son of the Emerald Isle, PATRICK COLLINS; and the able politician T. J. GALLAGHER, Esq. Let us all go.

ELECTION LAW.

We have not room in this paper for the whole of the late excellent law to preserve the purity of elections, but we publish the principal sections defining the qualifications of a voter, the oaths to be administered when a voter is challenged, and the penalty for illegally voting.

SECT. 2. The judges of the election, in determining the residence of a person offering to vote, shall be governed by the following rules, so far as they may be applicable.

First: That place shall be considered and held to be the residence of a person in which his habitation is fixed, without any present intention of removing therefrom, and to which, whenever he is absent, he has the intention of returning.

Second: A person shall not be considered or held to have lost his residence, who shall leave his home and go into another state, or county of this state, for temporary purposes merely, with an intention of returning.

Third: A person shall not be considered or held to have gained a residence, in any county of this state, who shall come for temporary purposes merely, without the intention of making such county his home, but with the intention of leaving the same, when he shall have gotten through with the business that brought him into it.

Fourth: If a person remove to another state, with an intention to make it his permanent residence, he shall be considered and held to have lost his residence in this state.

Fifth: If a person remove to another state with an intention of remaining there for an indefinite time, and as a place of present residence, he shall be considered and held to have lost his residence in this state.

Sixth: The place where a married man's family resides, shall generally be considered and held to be his residence, but, if it is a place of temporary establishment for his family, or for transient objects, it shall be otherwise.

Seventh: If a married man has his family fixed in one place, and he does his business in another, the former shall be considered and held to be the place of his residence.

Eighth: The mere intention to acquire a new residence without the fact of removal, shall avail nothing; neither shall the fact of removal without the intention.

Ninth: If a person shall go into another state, and, while there, exercise the right of a citizen by voting, he shall be considered and held to have lost his residence in this state.

Tenth: Any person who shall willfully vote in any township, or ward, in which he does not actually reside, which township, or ward, shall be in the county of which he is a resident, shall, on conviction thereof, be imprisoned in the county jail of the proper county, not more than six months, nor less than one month.

SECT. 5. Any person being a resident of this state, who shall go, or come, into

any county, and vote in such county, not being a resident thereof, shall, on conviction thereof, be imprisoned in the penitentiary, and kept at hard labor not more than three years, nor less than one year.

SECT. 6. Any person who shall vote more than once at the same election, shall, on conviction thereof, be imprisoned in the penitentiary, and kept at hard labor not more than five years, nor less than one year.

SECT. 7. Any resident of another state who shall vote in this state, shall, on conviction thereof, be imprisoned in the penitentiary, and kept at hard labor, not more than five years, nor less than one year.

SECT. 8. Any person who shall vote, who shall not have been a resident of this state one year immediately preceding the election, or who, at the time of election, is not twenty years of age; knowing that he is not twenty years of age, or who is not a citizen of the United States, knowing that he is not such citizen; or who, being disqualified by law, by reason of his conviction of some infamous crime, shall not have been pardoned, and restored to all the rights of a citizen, shall, on conviction thereof, be imprisoned in the county jail of the proper county, not more than six months, nor less than one month.

SECT. 10. Any person who shall procure, aid assist, counsel or advise an other, to go or to come into any county, for the purpose of giving his vote in such county, knowing that the person is not duly qualified to vote in such county, shall, on conviction thereof, be imprisoned in the penitentiary, and kept at hard labor not more than five years nor less than one year.

SECT. 11. Any person who shall by bribery, attempt to influence any elector of this state in giving his vote or ballot; or who shall use any threat to procure any elector to vote contrary to the inclination of such elector, or to deter him from giving his vote or ballot, shall on conviction thereof, be fined in any sum not exceeding five hundred dollars, nor less than one hundred dollars, and be imprisoned in the county jail of the proper county not more than six months, nor less than one month.

SECT. 12. Any person who shall furnish an elector who cannot read, with a ticket, informing him that it contains a same or names different from those which are written or printed thereon, with an intent to induce him to vote contrary to his inclination; or who shall fraudulently or deceitfully change a ballot of any elector, by which such elector shall be prevented from voting for such a candidate or candidates as he intended, shall on conviction thereof, be imprisoned in the penitentiary, and kept at hard labor, not more than three years, nor less than one year.

SECT. 13. If any person, offering to vote, is challenged as unqualified, by one of the judges of the election, or by any elector, one of the judges shall tender to him the following oath or affirmation:— "You do swear (or affirm) that you will fully and truly answer all such questions as shall be put to you touching your place of residence, and qualifications as an elector at this election."

First: If the person be challenged as unqualified, on the ground that he is not a citizen, the judges or one of them, shall put the following questions—

1st. Are you a citizen of the United States?

2nd. Are you a native or a naturalized citizen?

If the person offering to vote, claim to be a naturalized citizen of the United States, he shall before his vote shall be received, produce for the inspection of the judges of the election, a certificate of his naturalization, and also state under oath or affirmation, that he is the identical person named therein, provided that the production of such certificate shall be dispensed with, if the person offering to vote shall state under oath or affirmation when and where he was naturalized, that he has had a certificate of his naturalization, and that against his will the same is lost, destroyed, or beyond his power to produce to the judges of the election; provided further, that if he shall state under oath or affirmation, that by reason of the naturalization of his parents, or one of them, he has become a citizen of the United States, and when and where his parent was naturalized, the certificate of said naturalization need not be produced.

Second: If the person be challenged as unqualified, on the ground that he has not resided in this state for one year immediately preceding the election, the judges or one of them, shall put the following questions—

1st. Have you resided in this state for one year immediately preceding this election?

2nd. Have you been absent from this state within the year immediately preceding this election? If yes, then,

3rd. When you left, did you leave for a temporary purpose, with the design of returning, or for the purpose of remaining away?

4th. Did you, while absent, look upon and regard this state as your home?

5th. Did you, while absent, vote in any other state?

Third: If the person be challenged as unqualified on the ground that he is not a resident of the county, township or ward, where he offers to vote, the judges or one of them, shall put the following questions—

1st. When did you last come into this county?

2nd. When you came into this county, did you come for a temporary purpose, merely, or for the purpose of making it your home?

3rd. did you come into this county for the purpose of voting in this county?

4th. Are you now an actual resident of this township, or ward?

Fourth: If the person be challenged as unqualified, on the ground that he is not twenty years of age, the judges, or one of them, shall put the following question—Are you twenty years of age to the best of your knowledge and belief?

The judges of the election, or one of them, shall put all other such questions to the person challenged under the respective heads aforesaid, as may be necessary to test his qualifications as an elector at that election?

SECT. 14. If the person challenged, as aforesaid, shall refuse to answer fully any questions which shall be put to him, as aforesaid, the judge shall reject his vote.

SECT. 15. If the challenge be not withdrawn after the person offering to vote shall have answered the questions put to him as aforesaid, one of the judges of the election shall tender to him the following oath: "You do solemnly swear (or affirm) that you are a citizen of the United States, of the age of twenty years, that you have been an inhabitant of this state for one year next preceding this election, that you are now an actual resident of this township or ward, and that you have not voted at this election."

SECT. 18. It shall be the duty of each judge of the election to challenge every person offering to vote, whom he shall know, or suspect, not to be duly qualified as an elector.

SECT. 23. If any person challenged, as unqualified to vote, shall be guilty of wilful and corrupt false swearing, or affirming, in taking any oath or affirmation prescribed by this act, such person shall be adjudged guilty of wilful and corrupt perjury, and upon conviction thereof, shall suffer the punishment attached by the laws of this state to the crime of perjury.

VOTES OF BROWN COUNTY, IN 1840, 1841, 1842 AND 1843.

1840—GOVERNOR AND PRESIDENT.

Shannon	419	457	110	457
Union	210	227	201	227
Byrd	246	168	244	173
Huntington	152	198	128	192
Pleasant	228	218	203	201
Lewis	142	90	145	15
Franklin	175	50	104	52
Clark	106	92	119	90
Jackson	93	60	83	60
Eagle	122	101	123	164
Perry	91	28	91	34
Pike	67	69	66	59
Washington	52	55	61	53
Sterling	153	14	145	15
Scott	56	7	56	6
Green				
Total	2010	1840	1939	1798

Byrd in the county, 29

1841—SENATORS.

London	133	414	12
Union	473	139	
Lewis	194	139	7
Byrd	184	200	1
Pleasant	130	156	2
Perry	124	116	
Clark	116	39	
Scott	118	6	
Franklin	117	10	
Pike	74	29	1
Sterling	46	50	
Washington	58	13	26
Jackson	113	80	
Eagle	59	64	2
Green	50	3	
Total	1689	1458	51

1842—GOVERNOR.

Shannon	154	397	49
Union	195	160	1
Lewis	182	101	
Byrd	102	215	25
Clark	167	39	
Sterling	65	65	
Jackson	134	89	
Scott	133	18	
Franklin	145	22	5
Green	60	12	
Pleasant	143	185	8
Eagle	90	70	
Pike	85	41	
Washington	74	43	20
Perry	104	133	
Total	1994	1690	108

1843—CONGRESS.

McDowell	138	371	43
Union	176	101	
Huntington	173	160	
Lewis	168	172	37
Byrd	156	15	
Clark	58	52	
Sterling	113	70	1
Jackson	112	14	
Scott	138	11	
Franklin	62	8	
Green	114	160	7
Pleasant	60	66	
Eagle	70	27	1
Pike	70	30	18
Washington	144	109	
Perry			
Total	1747	1337	110

Where is that "two dollars a day and roast beef?" Cists Advertiser says that the wages paid to workmen in Philadelphia are from 12s to 20 per cent less this year than in 1842. The present high whig tariff went into operation in August 1842. Does it protect the laborer? Does it bring them "two dollars a day and roast beef?"

The whig organ of this county has published Mr. Clay's northern letter on the annexation question, but it has not yet published either of his southern letters on that subject; nor has it published Clay's last letter disavowing Cassius M. Clay's abolition principles.

A GOOD BEGINNING.—An election for Justice of the Peace was held in Lewis township last Saturday, when Abram Ellis, democrat, was elected by 59 majority over Mr. Mead, whig. Well done, Lewis!

THE ONTO RIVER is lower than it has been for several years before, and signs but the very smallest boats are running above Cincinnati.

For the Standard.

Mr. Editor.—I wish to inform the public, through your paper, that my name was announced as a candidate for Coroner in the Political Examiner without my knowledge or consent, and that I am not a candidate for that office. The candidates nominated by the Democratic convention shall receive my cordial support.

PHILIP DAUM.

September 30, 1844.

DEMOCRATIC RALLY.

The Democrats of Brown and the adjoining counties, to a man, are requested to assemble at

RIPLEY, SATURDAY, OCT. 5TH.

to hear the principles of Democracy advocated by the following gentlemen:

The Hon. JOHN B. WELLER, of Butler county. PATRICK COLLINS, and T. J. GALLAGHER, of Cincinnati; all of whom will certainly be here. Also, it is expected that THOMAS L. HAMER of Brown county, and R. H. STANTON Esq. of Mason co. Ky. will be in attendance.

We extend an invitation to the universal modern Whig Party to be present, and to hear the measures of Federalism elucidated and exposed. Come, one and all, to this last GRAND RALLY, preparatory to the State election.

R. J. Bennett, O. D. Kendall,
Wm. Norris, Wm. K. Butt,
T. B. Wells, St. Clair Ross,
Henry Ney, Jacob Harzog,
Jno. C. Campbell, Joseph Hebling,
Manley Duffy, A. Leing,
A. P. Lewis, Willis Burt,
Committee of Arrangements.
Ripley, Sept. 26th, 1844.

DEMOCRATIC MEETINGS.

Gen. John J. Higgins, Gen. James Loudon, Col. John D. White, A. Ellison Esq. T. M. Barker Esq. and Mr. C. W. Blair, will address their fellow citizens

Russville " Tuesday Oct. 1st.
Dunbar " Wednesday " 2nd.
At Wm. Jenkins's in Huntington Township in Thursday Oct. 3rd.
Meetings to commence at 1 o'clock P.M.
Come out to the meetings, Democrats, and hear the principles of both parties fairly and honestly discussed, in order that you may be strengthened in the Democratic faith.— Come also, Whigs and hear the truth boldly shown and openly spoken, and let the prodigal son "return, repent, and sin no more."

By order of the Committee of Vigilance.

Gen. McDowell, Wm. H. Baldwin Esq., and others will address a mass meeting at Newhope on Friday the 4th of October.

A. ELLISON and C. W. BLAIR, Esqs. will address the people at Higginsport on Friday evening the 4th instant.

LARGE BETTING

The New York Express (Whig) says that Captain Stockton offers the following bets, to wit: \$10,000 that Polk and Dallas will be elected, \$10,000 on each of the States of New York, Pennsylvania, Virginia and New Jersey, making \$50,000; all to be taken together.—Bal. Sun.

Capt. Stockton was a whig in 1840.

CRUELTY.

The whigs should be punished for their constant cruelty to dumb brutes. They carry coons and other animals, tied to notched sticks, and harnessed to ash poles, in their processions, keep them out in the hot sun until they are nearly roasted; and by a refinement in cruelty chain them to a stand at their meetings, and force them to hear all the nonsense uttered by whig speakers.

DIED.

In Union township on the 23d instant, Miss ELIZABETH CHAPMAN, daughter of the late Benj. Chapman, and aged 19 years. Miss Chapman was highly esteemed by all her acquaintances, who deeply deplore her death.

DIED.

On the 14th day of September 1844, in the town of Columbus, Lowndes county, State of Mississippi, SANFORD B. ALLEN Esq. formerly of this county, aged thirty seven years nine months and three days. His death was occasioned by that most fatal of all diseases Consumption. He has left behind him a wife and four children in a land of strangers far from their family connections to weep and mourn for the loss of an affectionate husband and a fond and tender father.—Thus wastes man.